NO. 47 .-- VOL. XXVII.

RELIGIOUS.

we mistake their character.

education as cold as any iceberg that floats

thing for miles around him, by simple t with some sect, whose peculiar notions

in exactly to the angles and hollow places s character. He has been offended by the aling of his pastor, or the blindness of the h to his superior endowment, or some unfor-

e speech of his neighbor, and all at once he

is life was Saul of Tarsus more zealous, than persecuting the church, and binding and de-

er book is essential to acceptible worship-

Sacrament of the supper must be receiv-

in the knees, or the whole body must be washn water, in order to baptism. In these s, which by the way have no more to do

"the circumcision of the heart," than has the of one's coat, they find the essence of piety,

no amount of zeal is too great to secure

prevalence of their notions—they compass

and land to make proselytes. Pity that

zeal has not a higher and holier object. h as it is, it scatters firebrands, arrows and

Self-ignorance is the source of much of this t. Too many know not what manner of spir-

y are of. Thus self-ignorant were the dis-

when they called down fire from heaven on that did not walk with them; and thus

thorant was Jehn, when he cried, "Come

ing Christians reflect on the pride and haughof their own hearts-and little do they ak of the dishonor they throw upon God, by

harshness of temper toward those who fail

al is fierce intolerance—cruel as the grave, and

eemly as any other of "the works of dark-

live-because there is a spirit abroad claim-

ause it is the solemn duty of every disciple Jesus to remonstrate against the baptizing of

ounce their Shiboleth correctly. Their

throughout the churches.

p to the duties of religion, and joins himto a body of Christians, whose meteoric pie-

ton. tf. Feb. 25.

etail, a large assortment of GILBERT, JR. & CO., mont and Bromfield Streets. MPOUND BONESET

ring ingredients, besides coughs and colds, Bure-Root, Hoarhound berb, Flacserd. This is no ot, Flagord, 198

H. ROMN, Chemist, 481

M. BROWN, Chemist, 481

Earl, Tremont Row; Smith

Earl, Rowdon Square;

Providence; J. Green & J.

Gedd; E. W. Bull; Lee &

Bedford; E. Mason, Port.

B. & D. Sands, Not.

Oct. 21.

TORE.

hree single gentlemen with LUCY PARKER.

CE COMPANY.
E COMPANY give notic
is THREE HUNDRED
wested according to law

of progeny of the Old Serpent, into the name PRINTING, , and on the most reason Recorder office, No.

PROVERS,-To believe every thing is weakness, aoveras.—To believe every thing is weakness, in resisting it. A general feeling of security has therefore be content to rema elseve nothing is folly, to discriminate between thus come to prevail over the whole world; be ourselves, and keep silence. cause nations now would not sit silent under any ling and mortifying to pride.

Boston Recorder.

N. WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER. OFFICE, NO. 11, CORNHILL, BOSTON.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1842.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

INFANT BAPTISM.

In the time of Cyrian, there arose in Africa a question whether a child might be baptised before the cighth day or not. Fidus, a country six bishops, convened under Cyprian, A. D. 353; the strength of God's house was in question, and systed the powers of Apostles to ceaseless activity, when commissioned to evangelize the world, so it is ever the bright ornament—the crossing excellence of Christian character. But if there be a zeal that heaven approves, and hamble piety every where loves, it is equally true, that its counterfeitss are abroad, and and at "every thing is not gold that glitters," in the religious world. The Apostolic caution still needed—be not deceived." The honor of religion, the hope of the meek believer, and the safety of the church, require that we discrimstate fulfidily between the spirit of Crist and the spirit of the world, on this point.

We have much reason to believe—though clearly hopeth all things,"—that some portion of the "zeal of God" wisible in the church, has sorigin in their covetousness. Judas was teless zealous than his brethren—he was even mer so in some things; —but the reason is sorigin in their covetousness. Judas was teless zealous than his brethren—he was even mer so in some things; —but the reason is sorigin in their covetousness. Judas was teless zealous than his brethren—he was even mer so in some things; —but the reason is sorigin in their covetousness. Judas was teless zealous than his brethren—he was even mer so in some things; —but the reason is sorigin in their covetousness. Judas was teless zealous than his brethren—he was even mer so in some things; —but the reason is sorigin in their covetousness. Judas was teless zealous than his brethren—he was even mer so in some things; —but the reason is best fixed the properties of the little band, and loved to finger the mostly there are the practical properties of the little band, and loved to finger the mostly there are the practical properties of the little band, and loved to finger the mostly there a

so grathey are "first and foremost" among it brethren, and the influence is paramount in the church and the pastor, nothing can exist the church and the pastor, nothing can exist the element of their love, and the earnest so of their efforts to promote the interests of ligion; but the moment that brethren arise ase gifts are more valued, and whose graces pass their own in the public eye, their zeal guishes. A momentary eclipse chills them—continuance kills them. If Hymeneus and Phinot Demas and Nicholas were not men of this many men mistake their character.

NEER HEARD OF ANY, NOT EVEN THE MOST IMPROVED HEART OF ANY, NOT EVEN THE MOST IMPROVED ach other. Often, indeed, they appear like brothers. The man whose heart is by nature Polar seas, is not unfrequently brought to

WITH ENGLAND. We have witnessed, with much pleasure, the many noble sentiments which the peaceful adjust-ent of our difficulties with Great Britain has ment of our difficulties with Great Britain has called forth from all quarters, but especially from the alt. No Christians in the world ike these! It is doubtful, indeed, whether it has a single follower, out of the pale of perfect church. It is existent of the nature of true piety, are surce also of much false zeal. At no period side was Saul of Tassus more zealous than tions, and this object has been successfully accomplished on terms that are deemed alike honorable and satisfactory; while the spirit of mutual concession and conciliation that was manifested on the occasion, has served but to enhance
the value of the benefits conferred, in the establightness of friendly successive between the into prison both men and women. Of additions of his fathers, he was "exceedingly lishment of friendly intercourse between two kinthat filled his eye. Many in the church dred nations on a basis of assurred confidence and

ordern days resemble him. Their piety consordern days replies Mr. Webster, "in the progress of the civilized world great changes have been wrought by commercial intercourse, by the general advancement in civilization, and above all, by the benign influences of the Christian And these changes are as clearly ind cated by the subjects on which nations now-a days treat, as by any other marks or proofs what-ever. In ages past, treaties were merely alliances made for purposes of war, or as defences against successful princes, and for preserving what was considered in former days the "balance of power." Treaties in our own day assume a new character. Not that these subjects are excluded altogether, not that they are not often introduced, but a new class of subjects because of the the but a new class of subjects have arisen from the influence of Christianity, and has been introduced into the relations of government. These are com-nercial regulations, and are for the adjustment of such questions as arise from the intercourse of different nations, and especially are they of ser-vice in preparing the cruelty and barbarism which

were so frequent in former ages.

Gentlemen, as I have said, treaties were formerly entered into, wars waged, immense treas-ures exhausted, and torrents of blood poured out, ures exhausted, and torrents of blood poured out, to maintain the balance of power among the na-tions of the earth, that is, to keep the strong from oppressing the weak; and this security against oppression by the powerful, the weak sought to obtain by alliances, by armies, by foreign subsi-dies, and by military aid. But thanks to the civdies, and by minary and. Dot, manks to the civ-lization of the age, thanks to the commercial in-tercourse of civilized nations, and thanks espe-cially to the Christian religion, which has been so influential upon the minds of men, and the spirso influential upon the minds of men, and the spirit of the times, another instrument has been devised for maintaining this balance of power,
far beyond, and infinitely above all the armics and navies of the earth. That instrument is
moral power—the judgment of mankind. All the
nations of the earth would view with indignation,
now, any such attempt on the part of the strong to
oppress the weak, nor in this age would any nation
attempt such a deed as the partition of Poed they are called for by the times in which to be from above, that bears very striking acteristics of an origin from beneath-and

oppress the weak, nor in this age would any nation attempt such a deed as the partition of Poland. All the nations of Europe could not affect it. The nations now find security, not in armies and navies, but in the sense of general justice, the feeling of right which prevails in this civilized age, in which, if an intent is perceived on the part of any to injure one, it is the duty of all to unite

owings of the kind-would not keep quiet, but whether the the strength of the second of the third power of the kind-would not keep quiet, but whether the the strength of the second of the third power of the kind-would not regulate of the second of the third power an instrument for beyond, and earlier the second of the first the second of the third concession and conclusions, promotes and conclusions, promotes are contended; and the first the second of the secon

OBITUARY.

Died at Charleston, Vt. Sept. 5, Hon Jasher Romisson, aged 70 years. Judge Robinson was almong the settlers in the town of Brownington, in the county of Orleans, where he enjoyed the confidence of a large share of the citizens by which he was surrounded for many years, as a popular merchant. He was repeatedly the choice of his fellow townsman, to represent them in the General Assembly of the State, and was also called to fill the station of Councillor, to which post he was several times afterwards re-elected. He also filled the office of Assistant Judge of the County for the country in which he resided for several years, and always discharged the duties of his station with honorable ability and satisfaction. He was distinguished for firmness, independence, and decision of character; open and frank in his manners, and kind and obliging to his hearty reception, while vice and immorabity to this hearty reception, while vice and immorabity found in him an incorable fee. In addition to his traits of moral and political character, and which ever gives a polish that outshines all others, he was a firm and unwavering Christian, and showed his sardent attachment to the cause of the blessed Redeemer, by his consistent walk and conversation, and the liberality he exercised in the use of the means entrusted to him for the support of the Gospel, and other benevolent objects calculated to benefit mankind. In the dispensation of Di-vine providence, which has within the short space of a few months deprived the surviving children

A LETTER TO THE DEAF.

FROM THE PEN OF MRS. PAYSON, NOTHER OF THE LATE DR. PAYSON.

was induced to use means for its removal: but without success; indeed they proved ex-ceedingly injurious. My proud spirit recoiled at the idea of being deaf, and the anticipation of it had already given me much suffering. The very mention of the word, would thrill

The very mention of the word, would thrill through my frame, and seem to ring in my ears as the funeral dirge of all future enjoyment in life. This appeared to me to be an evil, from whence no possible good could be derived.

But after all my murmurings under this cross, I was at length compelled to neknowledge that God was good and gracious, as well as just, in thus afflicting me. It was the principal means of weaning my affections from the world, and of constraining me to lura my affections from the world, and of ning me to turn my attention to religion. Surely then, in this, it was productive of good,

lish his throne on Mount Zion, and judge the world. And in order to render the Judge more propitious, they often made over their property to some adjacent church or monastery. Others devoted themselves by solemn oath to the service of the churches, convents, and priesthood, whose slaves they became in the most rigorous sense of the word, performing daily their heavy tasks. When an eclipse of the sun or moon occurred, the cities were descrited, and the miserable inhabitants betook themselves to rocks and caverns, as if these could preserve them when all things should be dissolved. In many places, temples, palaces, and nobles editices, public and private, were suffered to decay, or were deliberately pulled down, from a notion that they were no longer of any use, and nobles editices, public and private, were suffered to decay, or were deliberately pulled down, for the final dissolution of all things was at hand. Deceds of gift to religious houses, (some of which are still ou record,) ran in the following words: ./ppropringuante mundi termino, &c.; i. e., the end of the world being now at hand, &c. "No language," say Misselms is sufficient to express days treat, as by any other marks of places against cover. In ages past, treaties were merely alliances made for purposes of war, or as defences against the strong for a stranger to me, having had but one short in the defence of the weak; or against crowns or teriew, still, trusting you are a child of God, the word, performing daily their heavy tasks, and knowing that you participate with me in the word, performing daily their heavy tasks, and knowing that you participate with me in the privations and trials of deafness, I cannot forget you; and the sympathetic feelings of my heart constrain me to attempt to communicate something for your consolation under the grievous affliction with which you are visited. ous affliction with which you are visited.

I have largely experienced the trials of deafness; and trust I know something also of the benefits which may result from such trials. I became slightly deaf when a child; still, so slightly, that it was not observed by my particular friends until after I was twenty years of age. At that time, finding the evil increasing, I was induced to new means for its removal. since the mai dissolution of all things was at hand. Deeds of gift to religious houses, isome of which are still on record,) ran in the following words: ./pproprinquante mundi termino, &c.; i. e., the end of the world being now at hand, &c. "No language," says Mosheim, "is sufficient to express

without any extraordinary convulsion. The people returned to their homes, repaired their buildings, and resumed their former occupations. The only lasting effect of this stupendous panic was the augmentation of the temporal wealth of the Church.—Charleston Observer.

THE DEVOTIONAL HABITS OF UNIVER-

"Among those who composed the societies of Universalists, I have ever found a general dislike to religious duties and serious things. This seemed to be the uniting bond. To cast off fear,

re confusion and despair that tormented them on its occasion."

Self Devotion in Humbe Life.—The following from an English journal, is a noble insident on the part of the par

"A few weeks ago two miners, Verran and Roberts, were at work in South Caradon new shaft (which is intended to be sunk perpendicu-larly, through a granite country to intersect the lode at the depth of 146 fathoms.) The present depth is about 10 fathoms, and they had prepared depth is about 10 fathons, and they had prepared a hole for blasting, the fuse inserted, tamped up and all ready for firing. On these occasions the men are drawn up by a windlass, and as they are only three in a corpse there is only one man at the brace, and he can only draw up one at a time; consequently, after the whole is ready one man Surely then, in this, it was productive of good. Surely then, in this, it was productive of good. Since I have experienced this exceedingly grievous calamity, I have been led to see much of the very proud spirit which naturally reigns within me. Perhaps no physical defect is more humiliating than deafness; consequently, it calls the pride of the heart into continual conflict. It is peculiarly embarrassing in society. Some people cannot, and others will not, make the exertion requisite to converse with a deaf person; and if they are both able and willing, a loud speaker interrupts the conversation of others; we must therefore be content to remain unnoticed, sit by ourselves, and keep silence. This is indeed trying and mortifying to pride.

Succeded to be the uniting bond. To cast off tear, and to restrain prayer, was the great thing to be gained by a profession of Universalism. In the contensual conflict. It is peculiarly embarrassing in society. Some people cannot, and others will not, make the exertion requisite to converse with a deaf person; and if they are both able and willing, a loud speaker interrupts the conversation of others; we must therefore be content to remain unnoticed, sit by ourselves, and keep silence. This is indeed trying and mortifying to pride.

Seemed to be the uniting bond. To cast off tear, and to restrain prayer, was the great thing to be the uniting bond. To cast off tear, and to restrain prayer, was the great thing to both men at the windlass draw him up with the wind at most speed, in order that all may get out of tance, I never found a family that observed the last who has to put fire to the fuse, and the wind has the windlass draw him up with the windlass draw him up with the windlass draw him up with the wind thousety-nothing sweeter than charity-nothing tunnost speed, in order that all may get out of tance, I never found a family that observed the last who has to put fire to the fuse, and the last who has to put fire to the fuse, and the last who has to put fire to the fuse, and

WHOLE NO. 1403.

might, he could not start them. At this awful moment (when the furious hissing of the fuse assured them that their destruction was within half a minute's march of them) Verran sprang out of the kibble, exclaiming to his conrade, Roberts, 'Go on, brother, I shall be in Heaven in a minute.'

*Go on, brother, I shall be in Heaven in a minute!" consequently, Roberts was drawn up, and Verran threw himself down, and placed his poor devoted head under a piece of plank in one corner of the shalt, awaiting the moment when he should be blown to atoms.

Just as Roberts got to the brace, and was looking down with trembling apprehension on the fate of poor Verran, the whole went off with a tremendous explosion, and a small stone struck Roberts severely on the forehead as he was looking down the shalt. To the inexpressible surprise and joy of the man at the brace, they heard Verran cry out, 'Don't be afraid, I am not hart!' Roberts immediately descended, and found that the great burden of the blast was thrown in every part of the shalt except the corner where poor the great burden of the blast was thrown in every part of the shaft except the corner where poor Verran was coiled up. This extraordinary circumstance has produced a considerable sensation throughout the district. Not only do they view the escape as a miraculous interposition of Divino Providence, but the conduct of Verran as a noble instance of what a real Christian will do in a moment of extremity."

I was one Sabbath afternoon about to close the

I was one Sabbath afternoon about to close the school in which I was engaged, says a teacher, when a well dressed, genteel person, who presented himself as a visiter, if it would not be deemed an intrusion, to speak to the children. This being readily granted, he addressed himself nearly to the following effect:—

"There was once a poor lad who was noted even among his sinful companions, for his wickedness, but especially for his swearing and Sabbath breaking. He, along with some others, resolved one Sabbath to pelt some steady boys who were going to their school. However, it so happened, that the lads on being attacked took to their heels; this lad followed them to the very door of the school, which, when opened, (they were then singlug,) such a sound came from the door of the school, which, when opened, (they were then singing.) such a sound came from the place as seemed to stun him. He wondered what they could be doing inside; and a teacher at that moment admitted the other boys and invited him in. A new scene now opened itself upon him;—near three hundred boys seated with their teachers. They all appeared so neat and clean, and in such order, that he wished he was one of them.

bors, and reached the place just in time to see the lads in his own, very own school—and here he is now speaking to you."

The scene now became truly affecting. He burst into tears, as did several others around him. At last he sobbed out, "O, my dear lads, he in right good earnest to make the most of your very great Sabbath School privileges! I have kept you too long; God bless you all." He then concluded with a most affecting prayer.

[Landon Teacher's Offering.

MY MOTHER'S ROOM.—"It is said that the late President Harrison had a religious education from a pious mother. During his recent visit to the place of his nativity on James river. Virginia, he delighted to show his friends his mother's room, the closet to which she used to retire for her dereading her Bible, and where she taught him in his childhood to pray to Gold on his knees. The impression there made on his young mind was never effaced, and for the last twenty years he never retired to rest without reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures."

His pastor, in remarks on his death, states that the closing part of his inaugural address was written in that room: "I deem the present occa-sion (says the president) sufficiently important and saleon in justify me in expressing to my fellow-

true and lasting handness."

These words were written amidst the hallowed associations and inspiring recollections of a "mother's room." Was not this a glorious triumph of nursery piety—a brillant trophy of parental fidelity in "bringing up a child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?"

[Southern Churchman.

THE VALLEY OF THE NILE. -So far as the inundation reaches, a fruitful soil is formed; so rich, indeed, as scarcely to be matched by any country in the world. In October and November, when the mud of the inundation has settled, corn is sown, and the harvest is gathered in, in February and March. In April the second sowing takes place, and the second harvest is over before the Nile begins to rise again. After the inundation, the cotton seed is also commatted to the ground, and at the end of the third year the plants are torn up and fresh seed is sown, that the plants may always be fresh and vigorous. The cotton-grounds must be watered by an artificial system of irrigation; to the inundation of the river they must on no account be exposed. * * There is not a no account be exposed. ** There is not a month of the year in which the Egyptian husmonth of the year in which the Egyptian hus-bandman may not gather in one harvest or anoth-er, not one month in which kind Nature does not tender him at once flowers and fruit! What might not such a country become under a wise Government! What smiling plenty might not prevail there, and what wretchedness pervades it now! Every plant that grows in Southern Europe or within the tropics will thrive in Egypt. [Resegger's Tracels in Egypt.

horesty—nothing sweeter than charity—nothing warmer than love—nothing richer than wisdom—nothing brighter than virtue—and nothing more steadfast than faith. These, united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the warmest, the richest, the brightest, and the most steadfast hapminess.

To be bold when there is no danger-to have

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1842.

THANKSGIVING.

We issue our paper this week a day earlier the usual, that all connected with its publication may have an opportunity to participate in the observance of the time-honored festival of Thanksgiving.

It is indeed a time-honored festival, and far distant may the time be when it shall cease to be commemorated-when the people of this highly favor ed commonwealth shall fail to set apart one day in the year for special contemplation of the mani-fold gifts of Providence, and to express, in a public manner, the grateful homage due to an All-Bountiful and All-Merciful Benefactor.

The custom of public thanksgivings co with the history of our country. Our fathers, in the midst of all the toils and tribulations which were incident to their settlement here, never failed to recognize the good hand of Providence, as it was continually extended over their holy enterprise and which from time to time seemed to put forth its special energies to guide them safely through In 1631, when sickness and distress prevailed, and a famine almost was threatened, a Fast was appointed, which was subsequently changed to Thanksgiving, on account of the arrivat of the Ship Lion, from England, with supplies And many times did God thus feed with manne a people who never forgot to be grateful. It is interesting to recur to the occasions which our pilgrim fathers regarded as calling for special thanksgiving to God. They observed days of grateful remembrance of the Providence of God in sending them timely supplies-in protecting them ies-in the settlement of differences in churches-in protecting them from errorists-it giving them successes over the Indians-in preventing war-in continuing the blessings of a good government-in promoting the spread of the gospel-in the diminution of the rage of their enemies in guarding the sea coast against pirates, &c And on other occasions of a more general nature days of public thanksgiving were ordered, such as

the peace between England and Holland—the ascension of William and Mary to the throne, because the Protestant religion would be thus likely to be defended-the checks given to the enemies of Protestantism in Europe-the success of Gustavus. king of Sweden,-the capture of Quebec-the capture of Havana, &c.

If we look abroad upon the earth, as patriots and philanthropists, and behold the onward march of civilization, of science, and the useful arts, and the advance of the spirit of liberty and the principles of good government-how much cause might we find of thankfulness to Him who governs the nations of the earth, and through whose wisdom and abounding goodness it is, that light and knowledge are scattered in the path of mankind. And if we turn a Christian eye upon the many bright spots in the heritage of God, and see the glorious Gospel spreading its healing and peaceful influences over the world-people arising out of the try, into the light of the knowledge of the Truth we find to gladden our hearts, and call forth grateful praise to Him who has promised that the heath en shall be given to Christ for his inheritance, that the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto Him, and that the earth shall be filled with his glory-and who is not slack to keep his promises

But should not our hearts kindle with gratitude -that the earth has yielded so liberally of her increase-that we have enjoyed so large a measure of health and prosperity—that threatened war has been averted, by the honorable and peaceful adjustment of the difficulties with our mother countrythat the interests of education are uniformly advancing, and that industry still reans its reward, under the favor and protection of our laws-and above all, that the means of grace are so abundantly enjoyed, and that we are still enlightened by the bright beams of the Sun of Righteousness.

And while we are thankful, let us remember, that

they who freely receive, should freely give. These whom God has blessed with means should gratefully bear in mind, that the poor they have always with them, and that

If they are blessed who receive, More blessed far are they who give.

WASHINGTON'S PATRIOTISM

agrees with the position which we have been endeavoring to maintain, that he was controlled by a to have been in the daily habit of seeking co principle which rose entirely above self, and led nion with God in secret, and that he paid great him to prefer the interests of his country, or the respect and reverence to the public services and or public good, to his own private interest. He was dinances of his house. It appears, too, that he mitted to him. He never sought popularity. swerved from what he considered to be his duty to when the salvation of his country was, under untry, lest he should injure his reputation. This appeared, in numerous instances, during the war, when his reputation was seriously perilled by his stern adherence to what he regarded as the of the principles involved in his conduct.

It will be seen, by those acquainted with the attended, from first to last. We were able to be history of Washington, that we have given a brief and very imperfect view of his character. Our object has been to bring before our readers an illustration of true Patriotism, as consisting of a disin- who engaged in the discussions manifested a zeal terested regard for the public good, emenating from which augurs well for the promotion of temper-Christian principle; meaning by disinterested no ance in the city. Resolutions were passed, declaramore than a steady and uniform preference for the tive of the duty of all good citizens, to do what good of one's country above his own private inter- lies in their power to suppress the growing evil of st and feelings, with a readiness to sacrifice the latter when they come in competition with the Washingtonian spirit seemed to be predominant, other. An eminent example of this we think we in speakers and hearers. There is certainly—a charm | The presence of God has been since felt. have shown to exist in the history of Washington. abo And we doubt not, if our public men of the present is working wonders. day were actuated by the same principle, the political evils which afflict our nation would be removed. No one can compare this example with that been lecturing in New York during the last fortexhibited generally by our office holders, without night, to crowded houses—whether for the sake of feeling a most humiliating sense of the sad departure of our country from the principles which governed this great man. We have no confidence in ing them to make preparations for such a mome any change of parties or of measures, which does tous contingency-or whether he made any connot secure a return to the good old practice of verts of any kind-is more than we know. At the choosing the best men-and those who will act same time that Mr. Miller has been contending for from principles truly patriotic, to make and admin- this speedy dissolution of the world, he has had ister our laws. So long as "all seek their own," there will be party strife, ill-directed and partial legislation, mal-administration, and peculation upthe public interests. And Chris come to the determination of using their suffrage with reference to this principle, before they can expect any change for the better. We commend to all, but especially to the young, the study of the understand, by the way, that the Miller-end of the character of Washington, as the model of true Pat-

riotism; and to seek men who resemble him to

administer our public affairs.

That Washington really preferred private life, will also appear from the sentiments which he expressed, on retiring from the command of the army; and also, from the fact that it was with great reluctance, and a sense of duty to his country, that he consented to appear again as a public man. His feelings, on retiring, are thus expressed, in letters to his friends :

"At length, I am become a private citizen, on "At length, I am become a private citizen, on the banks of the Potomac; and, under the shadow of my own vine and my own figtree, free from the bustle of a camp, and the busy scenes of public life, I am solacing myself with those tranquil en-joyments, of which the soldier, who is ever in pur-suit of fame, the statesman, whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own, perhaps the ru-in of other countries, as if this globe was insuffito promote the welfare of his own, perhaps the ru-in of other countries, as if this globe was insuffi-cient for us all, and the courtier, who is always watching the countenance of his prince, in hopes of catching a gracious smile, can have very little

I feel now, however, as I conceive a wearied traveller must do, who, after treading many a pain-ful step with a heavy burden on his shoulders, is eased of the latter, having reached the haven to which all the former were directed, and from his house-top is looking back, and tracing with an ea-ger eye the meanders by which he escaped the quicksands and mires which lay in his way; and into which none but the all-powerful Guide and Dispenser of human events could have prevented his falling."

And, in regard to appearing again before the public, his biographer (Mr. Sparks) says, "His reluctance to being farther engaged in public life was well known, but every one knew also, that he never refused to obey the call of his country, or to make personal sacrifices for the public good."

And he himself says,

And he himself says,

"Though I prize as I ought the good opinion of my fellow citizens, yet, if I know myself, I would not seek or retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue.

"While doing what my conscience informed me was right, as it respected my God, my country, and myself, I could despise all the party clamor and unjust censure, which might be expected from some, whose personal enmity might be eccasioned by their hostifity to the government. I am conscious, that I fear alone to give any real occasion or obloquy, and that I do not dread to meet with unmerited reproach. And certain I am, whensoever I shall be convinced the good of my country requires my reputation to be put in risk, regard for my own fame will not come in competition with an object of so much magnitude."

Thus it appears that it was a personal sacrifice,

Thus it appears that it was a personal sacrifice both of pecuniary interest and private feeling, for Washington to serve his country; for he looked not to any personal benefit from it, but only to his country's good. Acting from this disinterested regard for his country's good, and never entertaining a high opinion of his own abilities, he never sough ter office; and yet, he was ever prompt, at the call of his country, to come to her service

The same disinterested regard for the public good, he also carried with him, as a civil magistrate, while at the head of the nation. This was especially to be observed in the principles by ich he was governed in making appointments to office, which are thus set forth in a letter to

"The points in which all these answers have "The points in which all these answers have greed in substance are, that, should it he my fot to go again into public effice, I would go without being under any possible engagements of any nature whatsoever; that, so far as I knew my own heart. I would not be in the remotest degree influenced, in making neminations, by motives arising from the ties of family or blood; and that, on the other hand, three things, in my opinion, ought, principally to be regarded, namely, the fitness of characters to fill offices, the comparative claims from the former merits and sufferings in service of the different candidates, and the distribution of appointments in as some a conceptions as

And it is said by his biographer that

"In practice he verified these declarations, acting in every case with perfect independence, looking first to the national interests, and next to the est means of promoting them, and admitting other ground of preference between candid whose pretensions were in other respects equal, han that of former efforts or sacrifices in serving

It is related of him, that, on one occasion, appli ation was made to him in behalf of a personal friend, for a particular office, for which a who was his enemy was a candidate; and that he replied, in pursuance of his rule, that he must give it to the latter, because, in his judgment, he was hest qualified for it.

If we have succeeded in showing that Washington was influenced by a disinterested regard for the public good, we have shown him to pos The whole tenor of Washington's public life this agrees with the tenure of his life; for, accordously faithful to every trust that was comcommitted to him

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS .- A series of temper ance meetings took place last week at Fancuil Hall policy required by the public interest. He was having for their object the awakening of the public exceedingly scrupulous, in maintaining his integrity; never acting without a deliberate consideration spirits in the city, while no licenses are granted by the city authorities. The meetings were very full unlicensed retailing of intoxicating liquors. The out this latter-day temperance movement, which

> Geology rersus Theology.-Mr. Miller persuading his gaping hearers to believe that the end of the world will come next April, or of urgscientific opponent, Dr. Smith, who has been prov ing, geologically, to his hearers, that the end of this hard rocky world is not yet for centuries to come. Which of the speculative combatants has been most successfully logical, the theological or geologcial, we are not informed. Some genius ch ological will inform us one of these days. We world is put off till the 4th of July next.

The extraordinary case of this murderer has at length been brought to a close. The end is what might have been—and what has been—anticipated from the extraordinary course of the whole proceedings. Our criminal annals have not a parallel of Colt's case. He was convicted, upon the most ndubitable evidence, of a crime of the darkest die and that, too, amidst unprecedented counteracting influences, and the most wicked devices of nsel, and interference with the course of law, which for a time threatened the dominion of justice. After the rendering of the righteous ver against him, the same unaccountable sympathy, n behalf of a man whose whole life have been the history of the deepest depravity. and the same pertinacious disregard of the supre macy of the law continued to be manifested; and up to the very hour of his death, by the interpos tion of every possible legal quibble, by petitions for arrest of judgment and for pardon, and by every mode which the ingenuity of Satan could devise has this strange, this alarming sympathy been as tively at work to defeat the just ac the law; strange, mistaken sympathy, indeed, for an abandoned convict, in whose crime there were no palliating circumstances, and in whose subse quent deportment there has been nothing to excite ommisseration. And at last, when it was found that the law could not be trampled underfeet, the poor, dreadful step was resorted to-and must i t have been by the connivance of these strang friends ?-of depriving justice of its victim, by a ding enormous guilt upon guilt, and sending th deprayed wretch a self-murderer into eternity

Friday last was the day fixed for Colt's exec on. In the morning of that day-in keeping with all the extraordinary proceedings-Colt was marri ed in his cell to his mistress, Caroline Henshaw, by cution, when an immense crowd were looking ea-gerly for the victim, the sheriff announced that he and killed himself! Immediately after, the cuno of the prison was discovered to be in flames ! The fire was subdued before it had extended to the nain building. It was found that Colt had stabbe inself to the heart with a dirk knife. How brained the instrument of death, and how h found opportunity, within the last half hour of I allotted time, to commit such a deed, are on

WERE, THE DUELLIST -Col. Webb has plead to the second indictment, and has been a led to prison to await his sentence. A pe on to the Governor is circulating, praying for irdon. -N. Y. Jour. Com. Here is another instance of violated law, abuse

stice, and outraged public moral sentiment, lefiance of the arm of the law. Once before h pleaded guilty to the crime, putting in a speciwilt, but in mitigation of the severity of that say ense and public justice of the country. He escaed onnishment under the miserable subterfuse Court, which withheld sentence on the ground of appear had nothing to do with the final action be judge, whatever it might have availed to shield Again be has been arraigned and has put in the same if the end of justice is not again defeated

HOME MISSIONS.

THE MINERS .- The mineral regions of the Wes hilanthropist. The mining business, beyond al lation, and almost necessarily begets the spirit of richly rewarding the adventurer, but more freuently disappointing him. The population of ollected from almost every portion of the globe, any higher principle than that which impels to peraicious self-gratifications. The groceries and the gambling establishments are the liesure-whether at night or on the Sabbath.

The American Home Missionary Society is not nattentive to the moral dangers of these regions. Missionaries are commissioned to traverse them, and make themselves acquainted with the populaion, and labor to bring them under the coning influence of the Gospel. Their labors are not The industry and fidelity of Rev. Mr. Kent of Galena have found a rich reward already, and eternity only will disclose the full amount of happy results. Rev. Mesrss. Dixon and Boardman God and inducing their attendance on religious services. A few instances of conversion have occurredschool houses are too small to contain the congre gations-camp grounds are used of necessity-and the presence of the Holy Spirit is evinced by the ng tear, the deep sigh, and the anxious inquiry of the oppressed heart.

More laborers are needed. The fields are whit to the harvest. And had the Committee of the Society the men and the means at command, they might shortly plant the truth of God, with his essing, immoveably in thousands of hearts that must otherwise remain hard as the nether millstone. Shall they not have them? Let every Christian who reads, answer the question as before God!

PRAIRIE DU CHIES .- A small Presbyterian church was organized in January last, at this highest point on the Mississippi, occupied by the American Home Missionary Society. Rev. J. D. Stevens commenced labor here about a year ago. twelve or fifteen have been added to this church, beside those that have joined the Methodist com munion. The season of refreshing has been marked by great anxiety, prayerfulness and activity-the people of God being comforted and trengthened-backsliders reclaimed, and unbelievers converted. Unhappily, sectarian jealous ies arose-Satan sowed tares-and many for hopes were dashed. About 100 persons have ited in the Temperance Society, within the year, where no such Society existed before.

At Cassville, 30 miles below, a church ha just been formed, and parents have dedicated themselves, and their little ones, to the service of God, entering into the bonds of the everlasting covenant. The scene was full of interest and solemnity. Cassville is destined to become a very portant point.

Thirteen new missionary appointments, Home Miss ary. The receipts of the Society, mounted during the same period to \$3,268,46.

OLD TIMES

The New-York Journal of Com owing paragraph:

1000 21. 1

following paragraph:

"We have before us "The Boston Gazette"
for Jan. 29, 1739; almost 104 years old. It was
printed by S. Kueeland & Green, at the printing
house in Queen street, (Boston,) over against the
Prison. Published by John Boydell. The Great
and General Court or Assembly of that Province
had just been adjourned to the 19th of April
next ensuing. Among the Acts passed, was one
"more effectually to secure the duty on the importation of negroes," and another "for the relief of
and to prevent the oppression of debtors." In "more effectually to secure the duty on the impor-tation of negroes," and another "for the relief of and to prevent the oppression of debtors." In an advertisement relating to the estate of Samuel Hendley, of Charlestown, it is announced that "there is two very likely negro men to be sold on credit with good security, to be seen at said

ion, published in Boston before the revolution

was the first, having been commenced in

1719, and the second newspaper in British America. Boydell was the postmaster, as indeed his two predecessors in the publication of the paper, had been. Kneeland & Green became pro prietors of it in 1741, when they united it with the Weekly Journal. The Rev. Dr. Mather Byles was one of the principal contributers, and especially many poetical essays. publishers were strong advocates and supporters of Mr. Whitefield, Pres. Edwards, &c.; and th Rev. Thomas Prince took an active part in the publication of the paper. Kneeland and Green rinted the first Bible, in the English language, in America. It was printed privately, and had a order to prevent a pros London imprint, in order to prevent a prosecution from those in England who published the Bible by a patent from the crown. Kneeland was a pior nan, and a member of Old South Church By tion above from the old Gazette, it that slavery then existed here. It did in principle, but not in the form of slavery as at present day at the South. Some of the adverments of those days were quaint and curious

The following is one :- "To be sold by the Printer of this Paper, a Negro Man, about thirty years old, who can do both Town and Country Bu very well, but will suit the Country best, where they have not so many Dram shops as we have in ston. He has worked at the Printing Business fifteen years; can handle an Ax, Saw, Spade other Instrument of Husbandry, as well as most Men, and values himself, and is valued by others, for his skill in cookery and the making soan."-Another one ran thus :-" To be sold by the Printer, the very best Negro Woman in Town, who has had the small pox and the measle as hearty as a Horse, as brisk as a Bird, and

The "duty on the importation of negroes." ter of the vessel was obliged to enter every one on the duty was returned. In 1773 the slaves in Slavery was abolished in this State by the adopthe constitution in 1780, though practically it had been abolished long before

MISSIGNARY LECTURES.-The lecture before the by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of this city, on the subject of gospel among them; its great success for a whole Sing Sing; the deaths, 83, or 1 in 39. under the countenance and patronage of one of the rounterance and the expulsion of the miss that is, solitary confinement day and night with probably new to a great portion of the auditors, and was such as could not but have excited an initude that they may yet be blessed with the trans- of human life which Mr. Dickens's genius s

ose of Rev. Mr. Hoisington, on the subject of these regions is perpetually shifting, and being Ceylon, and Rev. Mr. Lanneau, on Jerusalem, of is heterogeneous, and to a great extent destitute of them highly instructive and useful, and admira-The lecture this week is omitted on acwill be Rev. John Lord, of South Berwick, Me. and the subject Jesuit Missions. The price of tickets. for the remainder of the course, is reduced to fifty cents.

Powers and wife, and Rev. Azariah Smith, the former destined to Brossa, and the latter to the Nestorian mission, sailed from this port on Saturday last, in the barque Fame, Capt. Scott, for Smyrna.

Likn F. Lanneau and wife, destined to Jerusn-balan F. Lanneau and wife, destined to Jerusn-balan F. Lanneau and wife and the second to Jerusn-balan F. Lanneau and the second to Jerusn-balan F. Lanneau and the second cation, in seasons of difficulty and trial, and never in Wisconsin, have succeeded beyond expectation | der, Capt. Brown, for Gibraltar. Religious services While careful of his reputation, yet he never more fervently than during that critical period in interesting their feelings, removing prejudices, were held on board both vessels on the occasion of

> LATIMER FREE.-The freedom of this individual. whose case has excited so much attention in this city, is at length established—his friends having succeeded in making an arrangement by which mished his claim upon being renumerated for exenses incurred in the attempt to carry Latimer back to slavery.

tienlar reference to the system, which has recently been adopted, of circulating the tracts and books of the Society by Colporteurs, after the manner of the Foreign Evangelical Society in Europe. This system is supposed to be adapted to our western country, and the Tract Society is making active efforts to excite an interest in the community on the subject, and to secure the necessary means to rosecute the plan on a scale somewhat commensurate with its promise of usefulness in supplying the spiritual wants of our vast and rapidly popula ting western country. The Rev. Mr. Cooke, Secretary of the Tract Society, and Rev. Mr. Kirk, of this city, addressed the meeting.

THE BIBLE IN CINCINNATI.-The Young Men's Bible Society of Cincinnati, among other operations, such as supplying the steamboats on the Ohio between 300 and 400 of which they supplied, the remainder-Papists mostly-refusing to receive them. We learn by the correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist, that on the recent occasion of the annual meeting of this Society, Dr. Beecher made a very powerful speech, contrasting the abortive ourteen re-appointments are recorded in the last efforts of false religionists to raise mankind from native corruption, with the elevating influence of the Bible and its peculiar institutions

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Mana-gers of the Prison Discipline Society. Boston; Published at the Society's Rooms, 51 Court St. 218 pp. Sco. stereotyped.

This Report, portions of which were read at the ual meeting of the Prison Dicipline Society in May, has, recently issued from the press, in its complete form. It is, like those which have precomplete form. It is, like those ceded it—like the subject, in fact, of which it treats ceded it—like the subject, in fact, of which it treats reduced it—like the subject, in fact, for which is capable of instruction the Infant Mend is capable of an example for the world-an example which has already been extensively regarded as worthy of imitation in older countries-and for which we are larg ly indebted to the Prison Discipline Society, gui ded by the philanthropic industry and zea Secretary, Mr. Dwight. The subject of prison discipline, with all its collateral interests, is one which is worthy of the attentive consideration of those who consult the permanent well-being of so ciety; and the advanced state of knowledge, and ction in reference to it, in this country, is a str king illustration of the benign influence of that charity and benevolence which spring alone from the Gospel of Christ. What a wonderful chang has the application of the Gospel to prison disc pline, wrought, not only in promoting the more just punishment, and the more certain and effectual refmation of criminals, but, as a consequence this, the greater security of the community. The case of Jacob Hodges is a conspicuous, but by n means a solitary, instance of the efficacy of the Gospel mode of treating convicts, to work not mere ly a reformation of outward character, but a radial change of heart. Every application of the prin ciples and power of the Gospel to measures of civpolity, is an advance in society.

The present Report embraces the following gen

ral topics; Jacob Hodges; Diminution of Crime; Penitentiaries and Prisons; Pennsylvania System of Discipline; and Asylums for Lunatics. Under the first head, a minute and interesting account is given of Jacob Hodges, a colored man, and reformed convict, who lived many years after his discharge, in Canandaigua, N. Y. a bright example of Christian faith and usefulress. The history of Jaob is familiar to the public, having already been ublished in various forms. We are glad to see t in this permanent shape, and to learn that the with the experience and character of Jacob, contem-In reference to the diminution of crime, the Re-

ing a very considerable reduction in the compara-tive number of commitments to prison and houses the success of temptation, a loose sense of of correction in this and other States. The causes of this diminution are stated to be the Washington fears, and lamentable unfruitfulness. G.

consideration of the following subjects, and the care and share its duties, privileges and retatement of numerous illustrative facts : peniten. bilities; gather them in a group, and see if it traries and prisons which have attained a high de. not " lean kine." See if they do not appear gree of excellence-those which are defective in mportant points-those remaining bad-moral of Gilbon, instead of the verdant and "del and religious instruction in prisons-neild punish. mountains" of Zion. nents—evils in prisons remaining to be corrected— Young Men's Missionary Society, last week, was effort for discharged convicts, and a tabular view of ten penitentiaries in 1541, showing the number Madagascar. It was a comprehensive sketch of the history, manners, habits, superstitions, and religion of the barbarous people who inhabit that island, and more particularly, of the introduction of the members in 1811, showing the number connected with the course of God.

of prisons at the commencement to be 3354; the distinct space of 1040, 188 of whom were pardoned; the escape of 11, all of whom were in Kentucky and Ohio except 2 from once of the Holy Spirit, or during the

isonaries and the cruel persecution of those who solitary labor—with the other, or the Auburn, had espoused Christianity, by his wicked queen plan, is unfavorable to the former, particularly and successor. The lecture was of the right kind-instructive. The information it imparted was probably new to a great portion of the auditors, terest in the people to whom it related, and a solic- be read with interest, as being one of the aspects forming influences of the gospel.

The two previous lectures before this Society, display of his peculiar talents. He condemus the system entirely; but the reader will perceive that it is rather through an impulse of feeling than which we have not before spoken-were both of by any process of reasoning. The Report before us presents data upon which an intelligent opinion may be founded.

The chapter on Asylums for Lunatics treats of asylums which have attained a high degree of excellence-those not yet completed-premature removal of nationts and indiscreet visits of friends moral and religious instruction in asylums-and of what remains to be done for poor lunatics. We design to allude to this Report again, and to give

Of the merits of this work, we are of co able to speak. The German Grammar of Nochden has long enjoyed a high reputation in England; and the well known scholarship of the American editor, in this department of literature, is a sufficient Is it the ghost of that august body which was guaranty that the work has been improved in pas- sembled at Charleston a few years ago on the sing through his hands. The editorial labor of Dr. Sears has extended beyond the mere revision of the work, and the adaptation of it to the improvenents of later German grammarians. He states, pear in person where the gallows and the THE COLPORTEUR SYSTEM .- A meeting was that the whole body of the work has undergone held at Park street meeting-house on Sabbath evening, in behalf of the Tract Society, and with paramodifications, he has introduced, in some cases, diffications, he has introduced, in some cases, who attended in a body to sanction the whole sections and chapters.

Teeth Almanac, for 1843. By Dr. Hitchcock, Surgeon Dentist. Boston; Saxton & Peirce.

Every subject now has its Almanac; almost Probably so.

every man, indeed, is an almanac maker. The idea of recommending subjects-religious, moral, political, dietetic, &c .- to public attention, through the very convenient channel of an almanac, has naturally enough suggested to individuals a felicitous mode of recommending their good works to tous node of recommending their good works to the notice of the community. And so the good old exclusive days of the Farmer's Almanae have gone by, and all matters come to us now in the shape of an almanae. Every man must have his eye teeth cut, or he will find himself the owner of an almanae in spite of his teeth. Dr. Hitcheock has adapted himself to the spirit of the times, in issuing a Teeth Almanac. He gives us in connection with explored every ward in that city, with a view to putting a Bible into every family. They found about 500 families destitute of the Word of God, between 300 and 400 of which they supplied, the

The Rose, or Affection's Gift, for 1843. Edited by Emily Marshall. New York; D. Appleton & Emily Marshall. New York Co. Sold by Tappan & Dennet.

A very pretty book for a holiday gift; got up with good taste; and so far, as intrinsic value is neerned, far above many works of its class. The articles, both prose and poetry, are some of them excellent, and all of a good tendency. One thing bring Japhet into the tents of Shem.

we object to-and that is, the deception who practiced in the title page, in stating that s illustrated by ten highly finished steel ings. This clap-trap style may become

press, and the advertisements of puppet show mack medicines, but it is unworthy ok as the "Rose" really is. The en are tolerably good, but in no sense car said to be highly finished.

Instruction the Infant Mend is capable of ring. 2d American, from the 7th London ed New-York; John S. Faylor & Co. Sold by

This an old and a favorite book for cla well calculated to elicit thought in very children, and to assist them in thinking The lessons are all Scriptural, but designed children a taste for reading the Scripte than as commentaries. This edition is en by the addition of a series of verses adap lessons, and by questions for each lesson. were going to say improved, as well as enlarge but we have some doubts whether the o are on the whole any improvement.

I CAN SERVE GOD AS WELL WITHOUT PROFESSING RELIGION

One hoping in Christ made this reply or arged to unite with the people of God. Let look at this. 1. This course if universally adopted would

stroy the existence of the visible Church. Exthing now contained in the Scriptures church order, discipline, sacraments, &c. be a dead letter. There would be no visi of persons, distinguished by any public anmon religious rites from the rest of the worl

2. This opinion of yours, reader, if you indul makes you wiser than God. He has let us k from the beginning, that, in his opinion, the adon of his people, under certain religious; and instituti their spiritual improvement. Every has him, has been required, by one form ite himself to a body of persons called the and this for personal religious advantages. To that you can as well serve God out of. church, is to impugn the wisdom of God : f All experience testifies against this

one cause and another, have not un mperance societies and reformed prisons.

Company of persons who hover round the of God, unwilling to place themselves us they had dwelt on the parched and desolate

4. Hear, too, the personal testimony of these cave made the experiment of a long sojour connected with the church of God brough the valley of the shadow of a he church of God. They tried whether heir multiplied sorrows have taught them

The church is the fold. The chief Sh shment, safety. Why stray upon the me ry the dangerous experiment of living a he privileges of Zion. Enter in. The k erd, invites you. All that is precious iness, increased usefulness, and bright ope, bids you enter into the visible kin

WILLISTON ACADEMY .- We have reco eatalogue of this Institution, which has now a operation one year. There are in the clatment 41 males and 11 famales : in lish department, 54 males and 44 females. Seminary is located at Southampte A handsome lithographic view of the Semin ompanies the catalogue,

The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The agen New World at Charleston, S. C. writes piteous letter, in which he states that he be held to bail in the sum of one thousand de the complaint of the South Carolina Ass se, setting forth facts relat

And what is the South Carolina Asset orable occasion of seizing the public intercept the "missiles of mischief, dischar; the presence of "the clergy of all deno ings"-and which declared it to be the "fixe lution of the South, to permit no discussion subjects which affected its " peculiar instit

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIRLE - After 1990 article on the Indian Bible, translated and ed under the superintendence of the Apostle the New York Christian Intelligencer, as

following :"On looking over the correspondence we

In a letter dated September, 1798, Dr. Bible, which I procured by purchase I by the ship Beaver, Capt. Robert So former one, taken by the French, has by the Jesuits, and placed among thooks of the Index Expurgatoria. W ceive this volume, you will find in of the zeal which exists here for th the heathen, by preaching and trans

THE NEW EXCHANGE.-T completed, were thrown open examination. The whole aff the city, as well as a very our public conveniences. T rehitecture, the material be ble Quincy granite. The Extunda, is ample and elegant, slabs, and supported by eighter hibit a very perfect imitation of Within the pillars, the space is Reading Room. The hotel ranged, and will accommodat dining apartment, and 100 lodg s Mr. Parker's telegraph stati entre of the building is desi business offices of various kine erves a more minute descrip give hereafter.

ECCLESIASTIC

DEDICATION AND INSTALLA house just erected by the Cong Erving—the first house of wo in that town—was dedicated of Rev. Josian Tucker on the s Rev. Josian Tecker on the ed Pastor of the two Evang churches, of Erving and Sor II. Merrill, of Montague, of Prayer; Rev. J. S. Clark, of germon, from Exodus 3: 3. and see this great sight, we key. R. C. Hatch, of Wa ing Prayer; Rev. S. Ben the Charge to the Pastor; derland, expressed the Fel es; and Rev. R. M. Chipun es; and Rev. R. M. Chiputhe people. The field occidences, presents several It bears a stronger resemblatern missionary fields, the State. The two villages settlements, favorably locations and population, a gion never before blessed grace. "Erving's Grant" was incorporated into the t residue joined to Orange. M. M. Society, have labo six months at a time, for a and under their auspices to gathered. But never before he maintenance of stated of the churches now has a hree miles a part; and the which they have combine forts for the support of a pomen of still better things of

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Renerly of Washington, was in Church and Society, in Por 6th inst. Sermon by Rev. All the exercises were exercises. Rev. Mr. Kirk anner, gave a very an scourse, and the music e highest order. The ass and many were una sped that this Society w ORDAINED, Nov. 2d, at East

gical Institute, of East Wavecation and Reading of the Hemmenway: Introd Jewett, of Windsor: Tyler; Consecrating peaver of Simsbury; Charge by Boston; Right hand of Fe Warren, of West-Granby; by Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Payer by Rev. Mr. Smith of

FOREIGN NE The Acadia arrived on Thu 12 1-2 days from Liverpool, bring pers to the 4th inst.

The news is not particularly im rious items of interest will be for mercial depression is still a prolific paper remark, in England. Yet appears to be little news. Fran agitated with the right of search result will probably be that she ie association for suppressing th Intelligence had been received that the Schah of Persia had ac-tion of Great Britain for settling the Ottoman Porte.

Solomon Herschell, Chief Rubb England, died in London, Oct. 31 ness. He was 82 years of age, a as Chief Rabbi, upwards of 42 ye The celebrated Grace Darling d Oct. 20, of consumption, in the

The losses of the corn specul-he recent harvest, are estimaor recent harvest, are estimated pounds sterling.

The tunnel on the line of the Sla cher Railway, will be three miles wards of six hundred feet below summit of the hill at its greatest hei formation throughout its entire lenger

Allan Cunningham, the au d works in poetry as well-mown as the particular frien-ty, died Oct. 28, of paralysi fa of Sir David Wilkie but leath.

The indisposition of the King stude to such a degree as to p twing audience, though he was to ride out in a close carriage.

A Marseilles paper an ensit of merchandise the

isst of merchandise throng invitation of the Consul to Mandria the Viceroy of Egases of goods forwarded a gand Alexandria would, anny, be allowed to pass irration of their contents, as ie. The duty to be levies d at one half per cent. ad a off Mehemet Ali was ember of Commerce by the cand Agriculture in a lection of the content of the Accounts from Constantinopleration Canning, the British and the new Grand Vizier, Iz

able as his predecessor in reg able as his predecessor whose of the allied powers had a was, that the order for places arouses and a was the worked them. nonites under the jurisdiction of nor should not be issued at pre-

the deception which is n stating that the work finished steel engray. may become the penny nts of puppet shows and unworthy of so good a ally is. The engravings

ite book for children, ought in very young but designed to give verses adapted to the as well as enlargedhether the questions

WELL WITHOUT ELIGION." this reply on being ople of God. Let us

advantages. To affirm

t united with the pec-tory of backslidings, sense of persona ess. Gather that selves under its and see if they are do not appear as if

and desolate hills

a long sojourn, disyour appeal. How hand of affliction, oduced by the presduring their passage adow of death, have m to keep aloof from of the church-and

here is shelter, nour ny other door? Why in. The kind Shepis precious in growing

e are in the classical mpton, in this State

C. writes to us a es that he had been Carolina Association in the West Indies.
Is this a free country?
ink to perpetuate their
easures like this? Do d, elevated, Chris

Carolina Association t body which was asyears ago on the memthe public mail-bags, to schief, discharged in ose who dared not aplered more august by nction the proceed nit no discussion" peculiar institutions

-After quoting our late anslated and publishof the Apostle Eliet, lligencer, adds the

ly received, we find a
Henry Selvns, in a
600, says: Last year
the same time sent to which I have been

ber, 1798, Dr. Selyns I time a large Indian surchase from Boston, tobert Sinclair. The

| ADDITION | ADDITION

tunnel on the line of the Sheffield and Man-Railway, will be three miles in length, up-of six hundred feet below the surface or

of the hill at its greatest height, and in rock a throughout its entire length. ugham, the author of several esteem pocity as well as in prese, and well particular friend of Sir Francis Chan-28, of paralysis. He completed the old Wilkie but two nights before his

sposition of the King of Hanover consuch a degree as to prevent him from dience, though he was able occasionally it in a close carriage.

marseiles paper announces in a communicamon the Chamber of Commerce, a liberal arment by the Viceroy of Egypt in favor of the
icon the Chamber of Commerce, a liberal arment by the Viceroy of Egypt in favor of the
icon function of the Consul General of France at
subtrial the Viceroy of Egypt had ordered that
sess of goods forwarded in transita between
and Alexandria would, without distinction of
type allowed to pass freely on the mere detion of their contents, accompanied by an inThe duty to be levied on those goods was
at one half per cent. ad xulorem. This deciof Mehemet Ali was communicated to the
ider of Commerce by the Minister of Comand Agriculture in a letter of the 17th ult.

The state of Constantinople state that Sir and Agreenture in a letter of the 17th ult.
ints from Constantinople state that Sir
d Canning, the British Ambassador, had
be new Grand Vizier, Izzet Pacha, as inas his predecessor in regard to the Syrian
. All the concession which the representhe allied powers had been able to obs, that the order for placing the Druses and
es under the jurisdiction of a Turkish govrould not be usued at present.

Who knows but that these poor once enslaved ne-groes, may put the whole of white Cir stendom to slame. We desire to give them a chance, and a lift at starting.—Kennebee Journal.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

CITY News.—On Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, the deck load of hay of the schooner Catharine, of Gardiner, took fire, while she laid at anchor near the Navy Yard. Her cables were slipped and she was run on shore at East Boston, where she was scuttled. A launch, with a fire engine, went from the Navy Yard to her assistance, and two of the Boston Engines were taken to her by the East Boston and Chelsea ferry boats, by which means the fire was conquered.

the East Boston and Chelsea ferry boats, by when means the fire was conquered.

The building on Long wharf, which was on fire on Friday evening, was occupied by Mr. Luke Hemmenway, dealer in butter and cheese, and by Mr. E. Dana, and others. It is the opinion of those who have made proper examination, that the building was set on fire, near the staircase on the lower floor. Messrs. Wood & Cook had about 3000 bbls flour on hand, which was either very much injured or destroyed. They had \$10,000 insurance. The building was much damaged, and insured.

[Dai. Adv.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Charles F. We regret to learn that the Rev. Charles F. Barnard, of the Warren street Chapel, was thrown from his chaise on Saturday, and had both bones of his left arm, between the wrist and elbow, broken. He was riding with two of his children, and in attempting to pass a wagen, in Charles street, the hub of the chaise wheel touched the hub of the wagen, and possed above it, throwing the chaise upon its side.—Ibid.

ATTEMPT OF SETH LETHER TO ESCAPE.—The illustrious Seth Lather set fire to his cell this morning, about 7 o'clock. The jailor discovered the fire and opened the door of the cell, and threw in one bucket of water; then stepping aside to get another, Luther rushed by him, and passed out of the front door, and ran as far as the State House, hefore he was retaken by the jailor. He blacked his face, so that he might pass for a negro, and tied up his bed in the shape of a man, and tied up his bed in the work of the shape of a man, and tied up

Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock on Monday morning last. The two Houses had intended to adjourn on Saturday evening, but an important bill having been delayed until within ten minutes of 12 o'clock, which passing the bill through all its stages, not excepting the signatures by the presiding officers, before it was engrossed. On Sunday about a bundred members left town, and on Monday morning 11 Senators and 30 members of the House being present, the Governor announced his approval of the bill, and the two Houses then adjourned without day.

I senators.—The Cincinnati Gazette says is presented for public travel on the 22d inst. The road is 51 miles in length, and it is but about 18 months since it was commenced.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the rumor is again revived, that Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, is about to assume the editorial charge of President Tyler's official paper—the Madisonian.

Tennessee has removed from her statute books a trace of the dark ages, by abolishing in toto imprisonment for debt.

Indians.-The Cincinnati Gazette Chaise upon its side.—Ibid.

Wonderell says.—The Calculation of the Ididicated seamer of remarkable secape from impending death in the case of Captain Boylan, (of the ill-fated steamer Merchant,) Capt. A. Bennet, Captain A. Mooro, and Matheo

Cyrenus, son of widow Sophia Lovell, of Oster-

A fire broke out in New Bedford on Thursday morning about two o'clock, in a large wooden building, occupied by Messrs. Churchill, Ward, Ryder, and others, as a manufactory of oil casks, spars, candle hoxes, &c. A large amount of property was destroyed, together with the building.

Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Raifroad, was opened for public travel on the 22d inst. The road is 51 miles in length, and it is but about 18 months since it was commenced.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the rumor is again revived, that Isaac Hill, of

for the seat of government for Canada, is in the way of being decidedby an event not at first anticipated, Kingston has been found to possess a climate unfa-vorable to the health of the Governor General; ncy to remove his

YOUTH'S COMPANION--Published Weekly, at the Office of the Buston Recorder. Frice, One Dollar in advance.

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How a Jest was no Johe, (With a Preture.) Reward of Principle. The Subbath School at Home. A Subbath School are in an Intided Family. The Dying Gerl. A Parable for Children. Frich Children to Be Controots. Remarkable Case of Instinct in a Bird. Ancededes of John Weeley. Mark Silles. A Time for every thong and Every thing in the Rewarded. What a Child Can De. Query for School Boys. God is a Spirit. Going Ten Miles on Barefoot for Books. On the Dorty of A. A. W.

ONLY OF THE O

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Youth's Companion, dated We have found your Companion no little help to us in important business of educating our children. After have theroughly used it, we have it passed over to other and destotate families, where it has been heartly receive

LESSONS OF FAITH,

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ery out also manuscropture, process, of all kinds. I Sucretors, Casamanatis, Natorios Coutes, Camarakas, and
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and other Savera and Fasey Goods, and will be sold at betmodern for the control of t

ANNUALS FOR 1813.

ANNUALS FOR 1813.

TWIFE Gift, 8 engravings, chegant, The Ciristian Sonvenir, edited by Isaac F. Shepard, 6 engravings; Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, 10 engravings; The Rose of Staron, educated by Mess Sarah C. Elgarano, 6 engravings.

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attern is a book well suited to the times, teaching lessons of the wisdom and fitted to do its part towards quantining and carry of feward the mid-of society to a just and dun-ture wisdom and the mid-of society to a just and dun-ture of the society of the society of the society to be society of the society of the society of the turines of our day religion." Clerosian Burdwans, Published and for sale by TAFFAN & BENNET, No, 11 Washington street.

POETRY.

To Him in whom we both believed-before this

the, or shoemaker's last, but it is stilled by the thick walls and heavy dunger-on-loor, and only serves to make the general stillness more profiled. Over the head and face of every prisoner who comes into this melancholy house, a black who comes into this melancholy house, a black hood is drawn; and in this dark shroud, an emblem of the curtain dropped between him and the like curtain dropped between him and the like curtain dropped between him and the live flighten." Noble aristocracy in the every again comes forth, until his whole term of every prisoner which one of the curtain dropped between him and the live flighten. There was a sailor who had been there upwards of eleven years, and who in a few months' time wind of every prisoner in the state of the varies of o

dead to everything but torturing anxieties and

orrible despair.

His name, and crime, and term of suffering, are

There was one name how was silicred, as a mode of the complete of the complete

Does he never look men in the face, and does he always pluck at those hands of his, as though he were bent on parting skin and bone? It is his hun or; nothing more.

CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE STAY, the 6th of Dec. next, and contains weeks.

Board in the Seminary house is charged at cost, including the seminary house it is a seminary house the seminary house is charged at cost, including the seminary house it is a seminary house the seminary house the seminary house is charged at cost, including the seminary house is charged at cost, including the seminary house the semin

before this hold we gray, in the action and term of suffering, and the most instructor another this term of the black of the surface of the suffering and the most instructor another this term of the black of the surface of the suffering and the most instructor another this term of the black of the surface of the suffering and the most instructor another this ten the slow of the surface of the suffering and the most instructor another this ten the slow of the suffering and the most instructor another this ten the slow of the suffering and the most instructor another this ten the slow of the suffering and the most instructor another this ten the slow of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the most instructor and the surface of the suffering and the most instructor and the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the surface of the suffering and the last successful the surface of the suffering and the surface of th

No. to our flavore to the best of the control of th

ted with Notes and Illustrations from the most authentic sources, by Frederick Shohert; third American edition; complete in four volumes with engravings. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street Nor. 18.

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CHURCH MUSIC.

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Musion, published under the sanction of the Boston Arademy.

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ing her eyes, and meeting that glimpse of freeto do mover-heard, she burst into tears, and said,

"She tried to be; she uttered no complaint; but

a WINESTER WILEY, Principal.

ATTIEBORO HIGH SCHOOL.

I was natural that she should sometimes long to

go out of that one cell; she could not help had,

I went from cell to cell that day; and every

face I saw, or word I heard, or incident I noted, is

present to my mind in all its painfulness.

INDIAN EXCITEMENT.—It may be known to

many of our citzens, that a vagrant, wandering

remnant of Choctaw Indians, live upon the other

side of the Pontchartrain lake. There is one faming the rest, but resides on different plantation of

this family is Ashtab ; a penceable, quiet man

about 45 years old, having one or two sons, a

lives with his sons, upon the plantation of Mr.

Charles Parent, on the Tchefuncta river. He has

lately been engaged in an unfortunate affair, which

were all called to mourn, after their fashion, the

death of ene of their number. Ashtaba and his

relations went—in the mourning ceremonies, but

relations went—in the mourning occurrency of their street.

Net BLE STEEN LYRE

In the street of the business of the shoul of the son of the continues of the continues of the street of the stre

NEW FALL GOODS. E. J. LONG & CO.,

y call The above Goods are also offered by the per-todesale Rooms, (up stairs) for cash, sept. 30.

NO. 48 .--- VOI

RELIGIO

For the Boston & FALSE ZEAL DE False zeal is impatient, cor omplacent. It is restless

exclusive in its pretensions, superiority to human teaching its censures of those who "st see, and ask for the old paths way, and walk therein, that for their souls ;" it charges hypocrisy, and unbelief-w truth, and hurrying men to per liciously. Nor is it too m own praise at the corners of to the skies those who approand encourage them.

Sometimes, the same spirit neglect of the farm, the works by deficient interest in the ir the claims of creditors and is justified by the perverted duty to his fellow man, but to rectly. They forget the see that "he who provideth not i worse than an Infidel." Like twelfth century, they regard sisting in internal devo "the orders of God's house lest they become worldly t sweet, but delusive sense which causes them to rejoi The same spirit leads to

knowledge, and contempt of

"the high praises" of ignora er of much of their devotion fact, that God is the fountain that his works as well as his um of its communication, a shall obtain it by diligent a the use of every intellectual nished us, they ascribe ever evil principle inherent in its n command of Heaven that we and acquaint ourselves with I in nature, providence, and gr. the command, but the implan interest, and the highest hap overlooked by the spirit that tellectual cultivation and en haps better qualified than all Carlstadt, the early, warm fellow laborer of Luther, c resume the spade or the s was made to "eat his bread i those of humbler occupation condemnation of all laborious melancholy exhibition of the man understanding?

> edge, is the claim so often un lations from heaven. Nothing with the victim of false zeal,

vate and authoritative co above. He fancies himself t special illumination, giving ! ance of what is buth, in o all error, because he has pray tion, and God has promise But he has neglected to ap careful and rational invest word, "comparing Scriptu and under the influence of ceived opinion has received: ably groundless and false-w dignify with the name of On that impression, he base God loves him-that he can whatever he believes to be tre reason, true. He is bold, the his infallibility, and claiming of all other men in the correct "What is the use of such cle Bible"-said the men of Zwicks ble preach to us? It is only t enlighten. God himself spe us what to do and say." No we the weaver, under the influe should publicly declare, that had appeared to him by nig "Thou shall sit upon my thre studious Stubner should join his studies, because "he had re immediately the ability to into ture;" nor, that they should Apostles and seventy discipl coming of an universal desolat of all ungodly sinners, and the earth by blood, within seven y

But these claims to special illu separable from the "lofty imagu rior sancity and extent of Chr And to verify the assertion of dible groans are substituted in for the deep "groanings that ca "Glory to God"—"Praise the Lor O my soul," are favorite excla prayer and exhortation, as loud as if God could not hear, and d fusion rather than order. Nor is fined to men--but females, of eays, "It is a shame for the

How Luther met and lan D'Aubigne has most graphica and to his third volume our re for a full and impartial accoun